



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

During the week there were 9 cases of yellow fever officially reported; remaining from the previous week 17, making a total of 26 cases for the week ended August 29.

There were 22 deaths recorded from all causes, of which 6 were from yellow fever, 2 from tuberculosis, 2 from pernicious fever, 1 from cachexia palustris, 1 from tetanus, and 10 from noncontagious causes.

This shows a decided improvement in number of cases and deaths, probably due to there being very few nonimmunes remaining in this city.

The surrounding country is still badly infected.

John Tesclier, of the British steamship *Texan*, was removed and sent to hospital on August 25 with a temperature of 40°; proved malarial and was discharged from hospital on August 29.

Assistant Surgeon Richardson at Tampico forwards the following under date of August 30:

Weekly report of cases of yellow fever and deaths registered at this port from May 3 to August 24, 1903.

| Week. | Cases. | Deaths. | Week. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| May 3 to 9 | 2 | 2 | July 12 to 18 | 69 | 40 |
| May 10 to 16 | 5 | 1 | July 19 to 25 | 42 | 40 |
| May 17 to 23 | 4 | 3 | July 26 to August 1 | 41 | 21 |
| May 24 to 30 | 8 | 5 | August 2 to 8 | 30 | 12 |
| May 31 to June 6 | 18 | 9 | August 9 to 15 | 31 | 17 |
| June 7 to 13 | 14 | 9 | August 16 to 22 | 24 | 20 |
| June 14 to 20 | 42 | 21 | August 23 to 24 | 2 | 1 |
| June 21 to 27 | 56 | 34 | | | |
| June 28 to July 4 | 49 | 36 | Total | 478 | 301 |
| July 5 to 11 | 41 | 30 | | | |

Report from Vera Cruz—Mortality statistics—Yellow fever—Increase in number of cases of malarial disease.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, August 31, as follows:

During the week ended August 29, 1903, there was recorded in this city a total of 130 deaths from all causes; of these, 36 were due to yellow fever, 9 to tuberculosis, and 18 to malaria.

The sanitary condition of the port is much as at the date of my last report. With the first of next month the authorities expect to begin their campaign against yellow fever. Judging from the considerable increase in the number of cases of malarial disease, a sanitary campaign against this disease would be highly desirable.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended August 29, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 3 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever and intestinal disorders. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week good.